Montgomery is mearly completed, and will be fully so by the second week in May; and hence the importance o securing the city and the road from attack and seizore. Captain William H. Stevens' Prgincer Corps was especial ly detailed to day by General Bragg for the purpose of prospecting for the defence of the ancient city of Pensacola. There is more activity then usual at Warrington. General Bragg has catabilished rigorous military police

General Bragg has catablished rigorous military police foregulations. It is with difficulty strangers can obtain on trance to the fortified places, and even soldiers who write betters home, giving any erdenal accounts of the defences, are bikely to be regarded with suspicion. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the Pennicola pilots is gone. Capa. The occupation of the pennicola pilots had been disarranged, of not controlly destroyed, by the movements of the troops. General Bragg mildly remarked, in his own peculiar way, that has services as pilot might not be required for some time, and that he had better take his spygiam, locate himself at the lighthouse, and give timely warning of the approach of health vessels. Grained thinks it hard, but he will rescubitedly be indemnified by the Confederate States government for all his lonesa. There is railread from sufficient in Pennicola to erect a battery, a la Stevers, at Capacitan, and as for sand and sand longs, there is no end to both.

It is reported that a curious destructive element has been introduced by nature into Fort Pickens and the whole of Santa Resa Island. It is neiteer the yellow fever, cholesa, small pox or measles—but a venomous reprie known at the rattleanake. There serpents are said to abound on the island, and recores of them are daily a filed by the theores in Fort Pickens, in the receives of which fertress they have had unmolested residence for years.

The arrival of horse artillery at Santa Rosa Island and Fort Fickens, has given an impetus to that branch of military warfare in the army of occupation at Fonsacola. General Brags will come have a cavalry force here, which, with light batteries at his command, will give a check to the movements of the federal forces. Accourtements for the same were address to day from Mobile. General Clarken has left for Montgomery, to bring down the cavalry cryps in that lecality.

We hear from New Orieans that the steamers Hubara and Sar of the West are being put in condition to protect the commerce of both North and South. In a short time remains will be placed in Penracola harbor with guss of sufficient calibre to enable them to do good service. The blackate here is not yet established.

There is a good telegraph line in operation hence to Mobile, but the government despatches are co-voluminous as to proclude the cending of a special despatch without much delay. When the war cortain is lifted, and we are permitted to view Pickens in grim and bloody error, we hope to re by mitted to send to the Health authentic accounts. The arrival of horse artillery at Santa Rosa Island and

accounts.
In is on the point of being declared under mar-but order, and that of the best kind, at the

or nearly prevails.

In treason to communicate with the fleet, which
out a mile and a half distant from Barraneas,
dificial sanction.

VIEW OF MATTERS FROM A SOUTHERN SIDE. OUR WARRINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FR. EQUALTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, WARRINGTON, Fla., April 19, 1861. Permeal Der ription of G.a. Brogg, His Staff and Con

mand-Vivit to the Defensive Works-The News of Virginia's Secretion-Enthusiasm of the Southern Temps-Description of the Herpital, de. - The Ladies of Penas cola-Martinay Percenages, &c., de. I called upon Gen. Bragg at his headquarters yesterday, and found him on the front terrace of the building be occupies for himself and staff, engaged with an opera

glass scanning the movements of the United States fleet on the other side of Santa Rora Island, and also the actions of a large vessel approaching, bearing British colors. From his position Gen. Bragg can observe all that is going on in the matter of relaforcing Fort Pickens, and also watch the movements of any vessel that may attempt to enter the harbor. Gen. B. deristed from his eccepation to give me as interview for a few minutes. found him so amiable gentleman, prasessing more mildress of demeanor than I had been led to believe from the blood and thunder reports published about him during the Mexican war. He looks like a man who can do a great thing, achieve a great undertaking, in a quiet and uncetentations way—one who can put a "little more grape" into any movement without disturbing a muscle of his fea-tures, or letting his right hand man know what he is about. Although mild in peace, I think he must be ter rible in war, from the very coolness and self-porcession which invariantly mark his actions. He then detailed one of his side, Captain Ellis, to accompany me through the works, the better pertien of our time being devoted to an examination of that curious old fortification, with medern improvements, called San Carlo de Barraneas. It was originally one of the old Spanish forts, was strengthened by General Jackson, and commands the ensuance to the channel.

In the rear of Barrances is a redoubt, about a quarter

of a mile distant, commending a lagoon, up which a bestile force might attempt to pass and effects land-ing in the rear of the troops encamped in that vicini-ty. This reducts is garrisoned by some of the Georgia regiment and battalian, the balance being ensippians, two shousand strong. Other troops are encamp ed from this point for some three or four miles, or from the Navy Yard to beyond the lighthouse. They have good water, shelter and provisions, and preserve the Brayg does not wish for any more troops, and that he has already as many as he has any practical use for. Nevertheless, volunteers continue to pour in daily. He could have an army of fifty thousand men in Pensacola in ten days if the railread from Pensacola to Montgomery were completed-and it will be by the lat of May. Troops from the interior have now to march—if they come from the direction of New Orleans or Mobile—some forty-five miler, and if from Georgia or Alabama, or any other State in that direction, about twenty miles, transporta-tion being had over one of the worst roads imaginable.

So far as we could see, the works were progressing vigerous's on the scacoust commanding the channel, as well as in the interior, which command everything the commanding general requires the troops holding them to occurrend. After the examination, hastily and carsorily began and concluded, I accepted an invitation to dine with Ger. Brigg and staff, and cojoyed an excellent re-part, the relish of which was heightened by a few hours. brisk exercise and exhilerating sca air. Gen. Bragg is fortenate in having as his staff gentlemen who knows heat's as well as a soldier's duty. His adjutant, Colonel Wood, is everrup with business, but preserves an even-Wood, is everyon with business, but preserves an evenners of temper which commands the admiration of his
brother piders. He is cool and collected, and, like the
whole of Gen. Bragg's military household, would hear
the whizing of a catty four pound but by their cars
with an anch complacency an fit were a paper pollet.
Quartermaster I. W. O'Bannon, of Mexican fame, is
doing pest office duty at Warrington, in the plate of Limberton, depend for helding improper intercourse with
the enemy. I heard today that proof hat been discovered sgainst I amberton since his deputions sufficient
to harp him in case he should return.
There has been no reaterial change to-day in the position of the federal facet. It is supposed that as soon as
they hear of the action of the government at Washington
they will commence effective operations at once.

they hear of the action of the government at Washington
they will commence effective operations at once
Asslute of eight guns has just been need from the
Navy Yard in honor of the recession of Virginia, and her
restoration to the sisterhood of Confederate States. There
is much cuthus issue in the army upon the event. Some
believe it will have the effect of demoralizing the navy
of the Unice States.

President Davis' proclamation, offering letters of
margoe and reprisal, is received with great satisfaction
by the army.

of the United States.

President Davis' proclamation, offering letters of marque and reprisal, is received with great satisfaction by the army.

Lieuterant Stemmer has officially notified General Beautregard that he has been impresed in command of Fort Pickees by Major Parvey Brown. United States Army.

Major Brown was lately in command of the forces in Westington city.

Over one hundred thoumand pounds of powder have been run from Poissobia into the troubles commenced—

60.00 pounds to charleston, which was used in the hombardment of Samier, the malance to Mount Verpon Arsenal, near Monigomery. Matters beginning to assume a very bedigarant aspect here, orders for the round of the power from the assensi were transmitted, and last evening four cart loads arrived, which were forwarded this morting to General Bragg by the steamer Paring. She is employed by the Confederate States government at \$150 per Cay for a rivice between Pensools, the Navy Yard, General Bragg's headquarters, Port Barrancas, Port McRade, and any other service the government or commanding General may require. The E is piloted by Capitan Joseph Row, in ancient specimen of a surely Esslera states governed to a surely Esslera states provide the immediate control of Mr. C. I. Is Earon, the confidential agents and representative of General Bragg, Lapting J. H. Bett, of the Enfals Ploners Guard, is the capitan But it is admirably fitted for his partition, which have not be treated the summirably fitted for his partition, which is one of treet in the general Bragg, and is skyled the Commoders of the Picet of the Confederate States on the Pensoola actation. Capitan But it admirably fitted for his partition, which is one of treet in the general Bragg, and is skyled the Commoders of the Picet of the Confederate States on the Pensoola actation.

Captain But he confederate States on the Pennaphastation. Captain But he admirably fitted for his position, which is one of treat and responsible 19. He would prefer being with his command, but yielded his preferences to the personness of friends, and accepted the piace, as he would any other, that would promote the cause in which he is capaced.

would any other, that would promote the cause in which he is eagaged.

I have ever seen so much expert du corps among troops on any accasion as I have during my stay here. They so any accasion as I have during my stay here. They say consider to miller any privation without a murning provided they are assured they will be allowed to join in when the fight commences. A young man of nightly respectable connections, belonging to the Alabama Volunteer corps, was detailed for hospital duty. He was found to be so cory couble in that capacity that Ir. Carwell do be a cory couble in that capacity that Ir. Carwell desired to retain him in it, although the captain of his company wheled to have him restored to his command, as he had agreed with his parents, before leaving home, to be responsible for his conduct on the field. The young men began to fear he would be obliged to do hospital duty during the light, but was assured by Br. Carwell that he would permit him to join his company when the setten commenced. "You promise, Doc.," he cared careastly, "you'll let me join my company when the fight begins?" The Doctor replied he would, ""I'm satisfied," cried the youthful son of Mars, "I'm satisfied." I'd carything you want, Doc., only let his off when the time

comes to shoot the abelitionists." And sway be started on a run to attend to some hospital duty.

The naval hospital on this station is one of the fine it buildings in the country designed for a similar purpose. The main building commands a fine view of the hirbor, overfects Fort Pickers, being directly opposite that fortification, and is surrounded with benutiful growes of live cask, pine, buy, pride of Chira, maguelia and myrite trees, with the scrub palmetto and sussafeas, and it is grown fig trees, imparting an air of picture ague how at the firest of the scene. The hospital proper contains wards for the accommodation of some six hundred patients. The rooms and halls are large, airy and commodious, thoroughly ventilated, and receiving during nearly every hour in the day and night the healthful and bracthy breezes fresh from the become of the Guif of Mexico. The building faces the south, has two tiers of capanious terraces on all sides, and, it would seem, had been received by thole Sam with an eye to the comfort of patients and attendants, without regard to expense. To the right and left, some thirty feet distant, are two buildings, smaller, but similarly constructed with the main one, of course with the exception of the hospital ward. These buildings are generally used for the quarters of the surgious and other officers; but at present the one to the right is occupied by General Bragg as his headquarters. Altigether, the situation of the hospital and the adjacent buildings surpases that of any watering place hatel in the United States for salubrity and beauty of marice and landscape views. cemes to shoot the a

gether, the situation of the hospital and the adjacent buildings surpasses that of any watering place hotel in the United States for salubrity and beauty of merice and landscape views.

There are but few patients in the hospital at precent; smorg them is Mr. St. Clair Morgan, who was surperely wounded in a duel on the beach a short distance from the hospital a few wocks since.

The ladics, Military Aid Society of Pensacola are zeal-only at work, night and day, making cartridges for the large gons, sacks for sand, clothing for troops, repairing gens exits, and doing such other needful labor as the exigencies of the occasion require. There are over one lundred members of the society. A few days since, in compunction with other ladies in Pensacola, they presented two elegent sik homoers, santably inscribed, to the Pensacola Guard and Rive Rangers.

Who is that young fellow beating a drum so vigorous by we saked the other day, as a compeny of troops passed down the wharf to take the boat for Warrington. That is the son of an ex Senator of the United States Congress, was the reply. He drums well. A little forther on the wharf was a young man is military garb, occuping a leisure hour, while waiting for the steamer's departure, by catching san, which abound so pleutoably in Pensacola Bay. That young subter is the grandson of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

No intentious havens yet been expressed by precent and preschola to apply for letters of marque under President Davis proclamation.

Among the preminent military personages who are here is Colone Luckridge, of Nicaragua celebrity. He leaves soon for Virghia, for the purpose of celisting a regiment for offensive and defensive operations North, Capitain O'Hara, also of the Mexican war and the citiorial tripod, in conjection with John Forsyth, in Mobile, and one of the trate commanders, under the army of the Confecure States. He goes to Kentucky to recruit a company, with the intention of marching to Washington form the morting and steamed to the capital of the Confe

from her moorings and steamed to the custward, proba-bly also going to sea, after discharging cargo at Seata Rosa. The arrival of the Charleston floet in this quarier will not actonish the natives not the new comers. But the advent of the entire Navy of the United States here or hereabouts will not occasion any alarm among those who are here to defend their soil from the tread of those whom they religiously believe to be hostile invaders. Three gentlemen of Ragdad, Fia., have taken \$3,000 worth of Contederate States stock.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, WARRINGTON, Fla., April 20, 1961. The Secusion of Virginia - Arrival of United States Ver-tels-Troops and Processions Pouring In-Depte in Thomas M. Jones-His Visit to the Prigate Sabine - Curious Inc.

dent, de , de. This morning a young express courier, son of Charles L. Le Paron, arrived from Pengacola with authentic in-telligence that Virginia had secoded. He presented his despatches to Gen. Bragg, who complimented the gullant

little fellow on his alacrity and energy.

Barraneas has just fired a salute of eight gans in honor of the event. The soldiery are alive with enthusiasm. Two more ships of war have arrived.

The Confederate State forces are increasing in strongth

with every arrival from the interior. Provisions as wel as troops, are pouring in in superabundance. The cathu-siasm is general. No one talks, and, to judge from their countenances, no one thinks of leaving until the fall of

Pickers is accomplished.

The firing of the salutes in glorification of the Old Dominion, seemed to astound the forces is and around Pickens. Some were on the brach, others on the ram

Pickens. Some were on the brach, others on the ram parts, but they all took to cover as the big goes of Barancas belched forth the didings of joy.

General Berge gends to Pensacola, to day, a force of Ionisians troops for the protection of the city. They will be quartered in the oil works.

Captain Thomas M. Jones, Commissary for the army of the confederate States at this place, is the gentleman who ran the gauntlet in Texas with some \$30,000 of Unnele Sam's fonds, and delivered them, after various caploits, rafely into the hands of the United States receiving officer, in San Antonio. After that he resigned his position in the United States service; although his friends endeavored to persuade him to remain until his State (Vignia) secoded. Subsequently appointed by President Bavis to the position he now holds, he fills the station with great satisfaction. A few days sunce he was invited to go on board the United States frights Sables to See a friend, who is an officer on board that ship. On reaching the deek, all hands were piped, and he was sabuted an an officer of the highest rank. He then introduced to Captain Adams his body guard, as follows:—Private Hon. E. C. Bullock, State Senator of Alabama. saluid as an officer of the highest rank. He then introduced to Captain Adams his body guard, as follows:
Private Hon. E. C. Bullock, State Senator of Alabama;
private Hon. James L. Pugh, ex Member of the United States Congress, and another gentleman (also a private soldier, whose name escapes me), one of the wealthless and most intimential cit zens in his/region. This strong body guard for a young Commissary made Captain Adams open his eyes with astonishment. It was, however, but a sample of the material of which the volunteers in the Confederate States army is composed.

THE NEWLY ARRIVED VESSELS AT PENSA-

THE NEWLY ARRIVED VESSELS AT PENSA-COLA.

[From the Pensacola Tribune]

In our last issue we mentioned the arrival of the steam-thip Atlantic and the frigate Powhatan, of our harbor. A few remarks in reference to them may be of interest to our readers.

The Atlantic (one of the Collins' Liverpool line, of 3,000 or 4,000 tons burthen) sailed from New York on last Sanday week. She had on board nine companies of one hundred men cach, army stores, including how tizers, carbines, pun carriages, shells of all sizes and inhereliences wear armaments, six double bank boats, with one hundred cars, and immense quantities of provisions, barrels of pork, flour, beef, ban, shoulders, preserved meat and a general commissary ascortment. She has also on toard eighty horses.

Some suppers and miners from West Point, and reverse belonging to the ordusines department, under charge of Lieutenant Balet, on board. Captain Bary, who has command of company A, Second artillery, was on duty with his men at Washington during the inauguration of President Lincoln.

The steam frigate Powhatan sailed from New York on the 6th instant. She is one of the best frigates in the United States navy. She has on board troops and navy stores.

United States navy. She has on board troops and navy stores.

THE FEDERAL FORCES ERECTING BATTE-RIFS.—THE REBELS FEAR TO ATTACK.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MOBILE ADVERTISER.

PERSACORA, April 21, 1861.

The Federal troops are board as beavers, creeting and-bag defences outside Fort Fickens.

As a small boat sailed close along the harbor side of Santa Roes this morning, a passenger, acquainted with localities, discovered that much tail timber had been felled within a day or two, as if a road from beach to beach was intended. Of course this is speculation; but as the federalists now have horses and wagons, they may be removing the timber for batteries or fuel.

The ateamer Wyandotte has been flying up and down the guir shore for six hours. What she means we have no knowledge.

The United States evidently design a naval depot on Santa Roes Island. It is their stroophed in the South, and will defend it to the last man. When the fight is to commence no one has the least idea; but if Gen B-rags opens fire in two weeks, I'm no prophet. Prepared or not, he will answer the first shot. His military secrets are his own.

A large United States transport steamer arrived this morning, supposed by Capt Jack Pinny, the best posted old sea deg in these dignes, to be the Illinois; she has two chimneys, one in front of the other. Her decks are crowded with men.

It must be the Atlantic that arrived has Tuesday. She railed from New York with eighty horses and leght a tillery are now on the Island, landed from her, whatever may be her asme.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEFENCES AT FORT MACON.

THE DEFENCES AT FORT MACON.

The Raleign Steedard says:—We had the pleasare of seeing in the city on Sonday last Capt. Junius B Whitaker, of the Wayne volunteers, who informed us that the works at Fort Macon are being rapidly pressed to completion, and that the fort will ston be in an excellent state of defence. Eight estnon have been mounted. The Governor of South Caroffna has sent some eight or ton ten inch columbiads, which will be distributed between Forts Macon and Caswell.

There are rime four or five hundred troops at Fort Macon. But one spirit pervades the people of Eastern Carollina. Many of the Wayne volunteers who went down with Capt. Whiteker were unused to heavy labor, but we learn that they sprarg to their work with the utmost real. Soft hands will soon become hardened by service. Wayne, and Edgecombe, and Lenoir, and Greene, and Craven, and Carteret, together with the whole East will perform their whole duty. We swatt the response of traemen from Caswell to Ashe, and from Lincolnton to the Tennessee line.

This Justical AT PAYETT EVILLE.

It is asserted by rame paper, that "the Arsenal at Fayett eyille was surrendered on Monday last, without resistance." It appears that there were but very few troops—under sixty—in this federal depot, and the attacking force was estimated at between eight hundred and a thousand men. It says further, we learn that they dare should \$6,00 stands of arms in the Arsenal, 7,000 of which are in the them are also cannot, ball, powder, & These arms are needed, and the sconer they are in the possession of the State the better.

SEIZURE OF THE BRANCH MINT.

The Branch Must in Charlotte, N. C., was taken possession of on the 21st, by Colonel Bryce and the military, by order of Governor Ellie. No resistance was made not not elightest disturbance occurred. The people of North Carolina are gallantly rallying to the defence of the South.

slightest disturbance occurred. The people of North Carolina are galiantly railying to the defence of the South.

A strong anti-Lincoln meeting took place at Raleigh on the 19th, and a number of strong resolutions—pledging to devote tool: lives, property and time to the South, and to resist the measures put forth by the President of the United States—were passed.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 2th says:—The South Carolina and Georgia troops are pouring for sard to the arsistance of Virguia. Three Georgia companies passed through here yesterday, on route for Portsmouth. The Adjutant General of North Carolina has issued an order to the volunteer forces of that State to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The Covernor calls for thirty thousand troops.

The following letter was sent by an orderly sergeant in the United States Army holding the arsenal at Psycitaville to his sister.—

FAVETIEVILE, N. C., April 2t, 1861.

Dear Sister—I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, which will be my last in Fayetteville. I say it with my blood being in my velus and my heart filled with sorrow, that we have to give up the arsenal to the rebeit to morrow morning, but it is not our fault, for we cannot help it. The rebeits are eight fundred strong, and we poor souls number only sixty. The officers think it would be of no use for us to serrifice our lives, when the President did not reinforce us. We have only got five days! food, and we should scon surrew without firing a shot. The rebeits have had us surrounded for two days, and will not ket us in or out, and we are compelled to pull cown the Siars and Stripea and let them put up the rebeil flag; eight stars and three stripes, two red and one white. Online of the course of the stripes, two red and one white. Online to be seen that the ket has been a surrounded for two days, and will be the surrounded for two days, and will be the surrounded for two days, and will be the surrounded for two days, and will be of no use for us a serving our heads

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH-ERN ARMY.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a soldier in the Southern army; and as it may be taken as affording a sort of index to the feeling prevailing in Charleston, a few extracts will no doubt interest our readers. The letter is dated Charleston, S. C., April 19, and is ornamented with a flashy representation of the Southern confederacy fleg, with reven stars and other heavy flourishes. The words, "This is the flag that floats

Southern confederacy flag, with reven stars and other-heavy flourishes. The words, "This is the flag that floats over Fort Semiter," are closely written at the side of the flag. The letter begins thus:—

The flag of the letter begins thus:—

The flag of the start of the start is to hand. Please accept my thanks for your prompt reply. I would have answered your letter sooner had I been in the city. I suppose you will see what I said in my last we were going to have—a real fight—which has been the case. A bloodlets fight—cobody hart in the space of thely six hours; one of the most singular things on record. I am sorry to say that I was not in the engagement, although I was close by. It was rather a splendid sight to see the shell, red hot, shot and round shot pooring in Fort Sumter like a shower of hail. I never saw the like. Major Anderson stood it well; he fought like a brick—game to the last. He did his beet, and he could do no more. I am sure if there had been one thousand men in Fort Souter we would have made them surrencer. I am sorry to call the floct a damed set of cowards, to lay within sight of Fort Sumter, and see the whole fight and Anderson's distress, and not to make the attempt to assist him. No, not even when the fort was in flames. It was a disgrace to the flag they were saling under. Periams they were right in one respect, as they never would have reached the fort. We would have blown them to hell in a very short time.

At present I am out on night outy, in a boat, keeping a lookout in easy of your loggers landing troops on our soil. I wish you would send troops, and between you and me, doe, they would got a warm reception. But I don't hink there is likely to be some hot work in the border Styles. Our President says if Lucoin don't come to our turns, in a chort time the flag of the Confederate States of America will wave over We shingtor. What do you think of that, Joe? But my time is up, Jee, to go on duty; so I hooe you will excuse me. M— sends his kind required. Mr. Mek—— I have not seen: I b

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

The Fitting Out of Privateers-Sa vannah Thronged With Troops-The Southrons Anxious to Meet the Massachusetts Troops, &c., &c.

A gentleman who has been connected with the Southern press for some time, and who arrived in this city in the hip Samuel Robertson, yesterday morning, gives the following account of the state of public feeting in Savan-nah. The gentleman states that he left Savannah on 23d nah. The gentleman states that he left Savannah on 23d inst., at 6 A.M., in the ship above mentioned, there being but four passengers on heard beside himself, at the time of leaving the port four Northern vessels were which the inhabitants were preparing to being. Great excitement prevailed among all in Savannah, and but one sentire out reigned throughout all parks of the South through which he travelled—that of stern, unfinching sentiment reigned throughout all parts of the South through which he travelled—that of stern, unfinishing adherence to the preservation of the separate independence of the entire South it is impossible to walk through a street in South it is impossible to walk through a street in South it is impossible to walk through a street in South it is impossible to walk through a street in South in that you are such would be a sure teken of the early approach of your demise. Whether through fear of the consequence of breathing a sagle Union sentiment, or a natural enthusiastic feeling for the Palmetto day, not an undividual in the while city can be found to give expression, for a moment, to any words which would lead to the supposition that he was in favor of the Union. A streng belief also prevailed, that before three weeks had passed the Palmetto flag would wave triumpiantly from the Capitol at Washington. The Southerners express a dealer in special terms to meet the Massachusetts fronce, as they wish to relite a private gradge with them with regard to the affair at Beltimone. This wish te exceedingly strong among them, and when the first crack of lattle commences they say that they will reck out the Avaschusetts boys in the thickest of the fight, and wreak upon their heads a terrible vergeance. It was reported, at the time our informant writes, that the stemer Abbama had left New York for Savannesh, and preparations were making to capture her. but this rumer proved to be false, as the A'abama atili remains in New York. Traps from all quariers were places were illied with them. The existence which reigned was most intense, and the warchouses and other religned was most intense, and the warchouses and other religned was most intense, and the clauk of military preparation was head from early morn until night. The people there did not seem to realize the unanimous feeling which prevailed throughout the North with respect to the preservation of the Union.

Frem another source we learn the following particu-

On the convening of the Montgomery Congress to-day commissions for privateers, which are already prepared, will be immediately lesued. Three vessels are walting in the port of Savanouh for letters of marque and re

in the port of Savannah for letters of marine and reprisal, which they will receive in a few days. Their
bonds and other documents are ready to be handed in. It
is said that there is no look of skulled nan, among whom
are reveral renegade Yankees, rang to take command of
these quest legalized pirates. In view of these proceedings, it would be well for owners and consignees of
Northern shipping to be an the alert, and adopt means to
avoid the capture of their vensils.

The excitement at Savanah is represented as most intionse. From every part of the State recruits were pouring in to join the standard of rebellion—their dream
being a limited and independent South, for which they
profess to be willing to sarriose their lives.
For three days previous to the departure of
the Samuel Robertson, troops were making pre
parations to join the revolutionists in the border
States, and to march upon Wanhington, which they were
sanguine of capturing. As the Union men are completely silenced, the most parfect unaumity of sentiment
reems to a stranger, unacquainted with the real state of
affairs, to pervade the entire South. The Licatin government is denounced, and death is threatened to all who
shall attempt to support it.

OUR SAVANNAH CORRESTON, ENCY.

OUR SAVANNAH CORRESTON, ENCE.

SAVANNAH, April 18, 1861.

The Secenties of Virginia-Framement in Savannah-Armament of Fort Pulaski-Garrison of Port Jackson-Drill of the Columbia Guard-Excellence of their Mon The news of the secession of Virginia reached here to-day, and created the utmost enthusiasm among the citi-zens. They looked upon the set as an un fait accomplisome weeks since, and the news was not wholly unexpected. A salute of eight guns was fired in honor of Virginia, and a similar salute for Governor Letcher.

Fort Polaski, at the mouth of Savannah river, has re-

ceived its full armament—one hundred and dity guns— thirty of which are eight inch columbiads. Most of the guns are in batteries, except three for the barbette tier, which are now being placed on their carriages. The fort is in a most defensible condition, and is garrisoned by four hundred and fifty troops of the regular confederate States

is in a most defensible condition, and is garrisoned by four hundred and filty troops of the regular Confederate States army.

Fort Jackson, on the Savannah river, two miles from Savannah, on the interfor like of fortifications of Savannah, is receiving its due attention towards rendering it imprognable. Joe work is under the command of Captain Reid, late of the Marine corps of the receiving ship North Carolina. The fort is garrisoned by one hundred men of the regular Confederate States army.

An exterior line of fortifications is being orected to protect the month of the Savannan river on its sea approach on Tybee Island. The construction of these works is entrusted to the secretarization of the fortifications as Captain of the fortifications at Captain of the fortifications at Captain of the fortifications at Captain Observation.

I was invited to inspect to-day a drill of the formous Columbus Guard, who challenged the Chicago Rouaves to a trial of skill. They are now in this city, des field to assist in garristning the new works at Tybee Island. They are encomped in the public square, an excellent plateau of ground of twenty acres. They number one hundred and twenty men, all experienced marksmen, and have every appearance of true military men. Their drill to-day was in the light infinity exercise—viz advancing in line on right and file into line, deployments as skirmiah ere, rally on the reserve, fring knesking lying, &c., administration for the computer of the computer of the computer of the chicago form and the chicago for a specimen in the North, and the Chicagolans would find their peers in the Computer Surface.

S. S. Sarland. They are armed with Harper's Forry S. S. Sarland. Locy are armed with Harper's Ferry murbets.

Lynchburg Rifle Grays, Capt. M. S. Langhorne, one hundred and four men-girteen having been sent back. About thirty members of this company were not received. It is said these, with others anxious to enlist, will form an additional company.

Lynchburg Artillery, ninety-four men. They have four pieces of Pight artillery.

Wise Fencibler, eighty-five men, from Montgomery county, Capt. R. C. Trigg. Armed with flint lock muskets. Folseki Guard, eighty four men. Captain James A. Walker. Armed with flint lock muskets. Frospect Ri le Grays, seventy-two men, Captain F. G. Waller. Armed with fliet lock rifles. They are from Farmville, in Prince Edward county, Va.

Farmville Guard, ninety-six men, captain R. A. Booker. They also are from Farmville.

The Farmville Guard, ninety-six men, commanded by Captain R. A. Booker. They are armed with minnie muskets.

The Confederate States government have now two armed stammers continually cruining outside the harnor, looking out for United States armed vessels.

There were is of war are commanded exclusively by exclicate of the United States havy.

The rumor that President Davis has issued a proclamation authorizing letters of marque and reprisal is premature. There is no authority invested in President Davis to do ro; but there is no doubt the question has been spoken of by Congress, who alone can act in the matter; and I am authorized to make the announcement that, such an edict will be issued ere the expiration of many days.

All the banks of the city have bid for the new loan,

All the banks of the city have bid for the new loan, and it is thought by many that two millions of dellars will be taken in this city alone.

As regards the fitting out of privateers to operate on Northern commerce, three vessels are now being prepared to arm themselvee, in anticipation of the act of Congress, which will soon be announced.

The steamship Florida, on her last trip from New York to this city, occupied uinety hours. Sie experienced u very heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, and the second lay out another gale off Cape Lookout. She met with no damage, however.

Savannau, April 20, 1881.

SAVANNAH, April 20, 1861. The Anticipated Letters of Marque-Privateer Venels
Fitting Out-The Five Million Lean-The Defences
of Savannah-Inspection of the Firs-Proops from
the Interior of the State-New Sand Fort at Tybes Island-Fort Pickens, de.

In a previous letter I stated that the proclamtion of President Davis, intimated and declar-ed the policy of the Confederate States to issue letters of marque. He does not assume to have the power to grant such letters until the assem-bling and the endorsement of Congress. The proclama-tion merely invites bids from those parties who may feel disposed to fit out vessels to levy reprisa's on the comy's ships and goods. The collectors of the several have received the most positive orders from the Score tary of the Treasury not to receive any proposition unless they are fully convinced of the ability of the parties to fally and faithfully carry out the terms upo which these letters may be granted. In this city alon several applications have been made and accepted, and the vessels are being prepared in authorpation of the netion of Congress, which is soon to ascemble in speciscraion.

million loan for the support of the Confederate States was taken is another evidence of the unity of sentlment

million loan for the support of the Confederate States was taken is another evidence of the unity of seal lacent prevaiend in the new confederacy, and I have no besitation in stating that were President Davis to offer the whole of the balance of the fifteen millions, capitalists would be prompt in investing. There seems to be a confidence in the new republic among its people not credited nor appreciated at the North, and which the arbitrament of the sword nor defeat can shake.

The reported resignation of Gen. Scott, and his retiracy from the United States Army, created great enthalsals on the receipt of the telegraphic despatch yesterday. If anything could add to the enthusiasm of the people here that event did it.

The attack on the Massachusetts troops as they passed through Eatlinone was reported near at first erroneously, as it was stated that the Seventh regiment of New York was the parly attacked. Many gentlemen here, who have re eved letters from the members of the Seventh, did not believe the Seventh would leave the State of New York on say eccount in the attempt to excree the South, with whom they are so closely identified in marital connections and briliness tiles.

The defences of this city are now being put in the most perfect order. Brigadier General A. R. I awion and staff, accompranted by Commodore Tatuall, of the Confederate States Newy, with a steamer, arrived day before yesterday, and made a thorough examination of the present military works and the Savannah river, and inspected all the rounds and infets that afford an approach to the city. An immerse send work on Tybe Island has just been commenced, which is designed to command the external rea approach—the mouth of the Savannah river, and inspected all the rounds and infets that afford an approach to the city. An immerse send work on Tybe Island has just been commenced, which is designed to command the external rea approaches to the confederate state of the savanch reports of the savanch reports. The Massachus fer has dere day to the confed

SAVANNAH, April 21, 1861. Friencise Military Movements—The New Sand Works of Tylee Island—Movement of Troops—Holes all Full—Colten Trade Dull-Rise in the Price of Provisions, de.

The military authorities here, acting under instruction from Montgomery, are making strenuous and extensive preparations for the defence of this city. Voluntee troops from all parts of the State continue to arrive daily, and the streets of this city are filled with military met hurrying to sail fro in executing orders.

streeps from all parts of the State continue to arrivefally, and the surrent of the only are the for in successing endors.

Bright of the form of the control The new sand fort on Tybee Island, two or three miles

Remond - JOHN JANNEY, President.

attached.

The Chatham Grays, eighty-four men, from Pittsylvania county, commanded by Captain W. H. Worth.
They are armed with Harper's Ferry muskets.

Like Wythe Grays, seventy-three men, commanded by Captain Joseph F. Kent. Armed with Harper's Ferry

Spring Garden Volunteers, Pittsylvania, Captala Jame C. Luck seventy men. Armed with percussion moskels. The Charlotte Riffes, eventy-two men, commanded by Captain Thomas J. Spencer. They are armed with Barper's Ferry Minnie rifles, with sabre bayonets

mossels.

The Smyth Blace, seventy-two men, commanded by Captain A. G. Pendicton. Armed with Harper's Forry mossels.

Chesterfield Central Guard, sixty men, Captain Tellman Coghill, armed with the ride.

Monitomery Weylanders, seventy-six men, Captain Cherles A. Hound, armed with the rifled mosket.

Monit Vernon Guard, from Halifax county, sixty seven men, Captain E. R. Young, a-med with the rifled Halifax Bluce, seventy men, Captain John Grammar, at med with the percussion musket.

Brooklyn Grays, sixty-four men, from Halifax county, Captain William Hay mes, armed with percussion muskets. Verina Troop, sixty men, from Henrico county, commanded by Captain Albert Aiken, ermed with Usited Statics sabres and pavy shoolers.

Camp of Instruction at the Central Fair Grounds.—The following commandes are stationed at the fair grounds:—Lexington Cadets, one hundred and seventy-five men, commanded by Major Coiston, and armed with the smooth here percussion musket.

Company A. Thirty third regiment, 100 men, commanded by Captain Atkinson, armed with the percussion musket.

Handwer Greys, forty four men, commanded by Capta.

manded by Captain Aikinson, armed with the percession musket.

Hanover Grays, forly four men, commanded by Capt. Talley, armed with the percession musket.

Parcesville Rifes, eighty even men, Ceptain Muler, armed with the percession musket.

Arbland Grays, fifty-two men, Captain Tocker, armed with the percession musket.

Henrico Southern Cuard, sixty-seven men, Captain Chil-dry, armed with the percession musket.

Henrico Southern Cuard, sixty-seven men, Captain Chilcrey, armed with the percession musket
Patrick Henry Riffes, fifty-reven men, Captain Dabney,
armed with the percussion musket.
Company A, Danville battalion, fifty-nine men, Captain
Graves, as med with the percussion musket.
Company B, Danville battalion, seventy seven men,
Captain Calaborne, armed with the percussion musket.
The above companies constitute the First Patiation of
Volunteers, under command of Major Withers, of the
Danville battalion; Lieutenat Edwards, Aching Adjutant.
Second Ballalism of Volunteers.—Company A, Sevententh regiment of volunteers, sixty men, Captain Harrison, armed with the minie musket.

teenth regiment of volunteers, sixty men, Captain Harrison, armed with the minie musket.

Nottowey Greys, sixty five men, Captain Commity, aimed with the minie musket.

Nottoway Rifle Guard, fifty one men, Captain Owen, armed with the Minie musket.

Surgeon, Ir. Blackburn. No Major has yet been appointed to this battalion.

Canalry.—Company B, Chesterfield cavalry, sixty-one men, Captain Ball. Armed with United States sabres and matter.

Field and Stoff.-The following are the officers at the comp of instruction:— Colonel Gilham, Colonel commanding.

Fouth Carolinians. RECAPTICLATION. 8 600
First battalion Virginians. 2,235
Second battalion Virginians. 176
Cavalry, Virginians 61

Total in Virginia. 3.072
Brigadier Geueral M. D. Bonham, at the head of five hundred troops from South Carolina, arrived here last evening by the Southern train.

Frour has, within the last week, advanced a dollar to a dellar and a half per barrel. Meal from ten to fifteen cents per bushel. Pacon, with which our market was but lightly supplied, from three to four cents per pound, and in some instances more has been demanded; white lard, coffice and many other articles in that line have gone up in preportion.

owing to the high rate of exchange which ruled all the

owing to the high rate of exchange which ruled all the spring, our merchanis bought very sparingly of hecon from the North or West—hence our limited supply; but there are large quantities of this article in Western Virginia and Tennessee—enough, we think, to supply the entire army; and we think the present prices will bring that here at an early day also.

The Ard-linance—of Secensian—Autoption of the Confesserate States.

THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.

AN CREINARCE TO REPLATE HE RATERCATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMBUGA BY THE STATE OF VIEGOLD, AND TO RESCREAD AND THE REGISTER ALL THE RIGHTS AND FOWERS CENTRED UNITED STATES OF AMBUGA BY THE STATE OF VIEGOLD, AND TO RESCREAD AND THE RIGHTS AND FOWERS CENTRED UNITED AND CONSTITUTION.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty fifth day of June, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eightly-digal, baving declared that the powers granted under the End constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whenseever the rate should be perverted to their injury and oppression; and the federal government having perverted said powers. But only to the injury of the people of Virginia, ut to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States;

Now, therefore, we, the needle of Virginia, declare

CLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

cels in the waters of the James River, the Rappal York and Potomne rivers and their tributarie been seized end detained by the authorities of the or efficers acting under patriotic motives without ty, and it is proper that such vensels and property be promptly restored to the masters in comman the owners thereof, therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwe hereby proclaim that all private vensels and pro-seized or detailed, with the exception of the a Jamestown and Yorktown, shall be released and of un to the said masters or owners. Proper affice-

herein mentioned, with orders to realcase such vessels and property, and give certificates for damages incurred by the seizure and detention.

I feel it my duty, furthermore, to advise the people of the Commonwealth (not in the military service of the State) to return to their usual avocations, in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, assuring hem protection and defence. If war is to be insuggrated by an attempt to invade this Commonwealth, or to use occasion squares the Southern Confederated States—a contingency deper and on the action of the government of the United States—it shall be met and conducted by this commonwealth upon principles worthy of civilized nations the control against the Southern Contours and acceptant to the United States—it shall be met and conducted by this common wealth upon principles worthy of civilized nations and of this enlightened age—I appeal to all our people not to interfere with peacebble, unofending citizens, or there with peacebble unofending citizens, or there with peacebble unofending citizens, and I do hereby especially discountenance all acts of cizure of private properly without anthority of law, and equipe that order shall be restored, and that all the have be administered and executed by the tribunals especially assigned for the purpose.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GENERAL BEAUEGARD.

We learn, says the Baltimore South, upon excellent authority, that on Saturday Governor Wise received a despatch from President Davis rating that, with General Beauegard and a well appointed array, he was prepared to enter Washington se soon as Virginia was in a condition to afford such assistance as was necessary. Gov. Wise replied, "Come on: Virginia is prepared and eager to march with you into the federal capital."

tion to afford such assistance as was necessary. Gov. Wise replied. "Come on: Virginia is prepared and eager to march with you into the federal capital."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NAVY YARD AND VESSELS OF WAR AT NORFOLK.

From the Norfok Herald, April 22.

On Saturday and Sanday the greatest excitement prevailed in this city. Troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the Comberland was about to sail from the Navy Yard, and preparations were made to prevent her.

At twelve o clock an officer came from the yard bearing a fag of truce, and was conducted to Geh. Talisferror's headquarters, at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held, which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Com. Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defence. This quieted the excitement; but it was renewed at a later hour, when it was ascortained that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the Germantown was lying had been cut away and allowed to fall midahigs across her decks, carrying away the maintopmaste and yards. It was also perceived that the men were busily ergaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c., and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the Pennylvanis, Camberland and other vessels. The assurance of the Commodore, given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to alisy the apprahension of an immediate collision. But the continued stirring movements at the yard soon rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macauley to destroy all the buildings and other property there, and it was, therefore, with not much surprise, that about midnight, after two or three elight explosions, the light of a serious confising and the property there, and it was, therefore, with not much surprise, that about midnight, after two in the single and other property there, and it was, therefore, with not much surprise, t

As soon as the torch had been successfully applied to the ship houses, the Pawnee, which had been kept under steam from the moment of her arrival, about nightfall on Saturday, was put in motion, and taking the Camberland in low, retreated down the harby out of the reach of danger, freighted with a great portion of valuable munitions, &c., from the yard, and the Commodere and other effects who had won for themselves the inglorious disinction of destroying devils in accomplianing such a vandal work. The ships proceeded as far down as the barricades at the narrows, where the Cumberland was left at anchor, and the Pawnee continued on to Fort Monroe.

AS far as we could judge from a oursery of the property destroyed embraced, besides houses and contents, the range of buildings of line of the yard, (except the Commodore's and er's residences, which are unhurt.) the old uracks and one or two workshops, the lumn shears, the ships Pennsylvania, Merrimon, is shears, the ships Pennsylvania, Merrimao, Raritan, Co-lumbus, and brig Dolphia—burned to the water is edge; the cloop Germantown, broken and sunk: the Plymouth, scuttled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable an-gites and machinery in the ordnance and other shops, broken up and rendered utterly usaless.

Appearances indicated that it was intended to oripple this admirable and useful work, by blowing up the gales, but from some cause this was not done, and the dock was found to be altogether unburt.

UNION FEELING IN WHEELING, VA. from the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 19.]
The Union meeting last night at the South Waseling school house was a very large and enthusiastic on, the Louse being so crowded that it was almost impossible to get a seat, and many stood upon the window sills and

reats.

Mr. Augustus Handlan was called to the chair, and Mr. John W. Shuitz appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of ferming a Union Guard. A committee having been, appointed at a previous meeting to arrange business, the report of the same was called for, and the Secretary read the following, which were unanimously and heartly adopted:—

heartily adopted:—

Whereas, through certain political differences our beloved country is threatened by a band of tories and traitors with diasolution, and what is equally as bad, the horrors of a civil war; therefore, be it Resolved, that we owe a paramount allegiance to that government for which the "Father of our Country" so nobly fought and left as a legacy to all good Union loving ditizens of these United States.

Becolved, That we, with our hear's best blood will sustain and preserve this Union, thereby showing the deepest affection and reverence for the time-honored name of George Washington.

Recolved, That we recognise no motio other than "the constitution of our country, the Union of our States and the enforcement of our laws."

Recolved, That we highly approve of the defence made is our behalf in the Convention by General Jackson, of Wood county, not forgetting, towever, the noble stand taken by Measra Hubbard, Tart, Carille, Dent and Burley.

Recolved, That the thanks of all Union men are due to Manuelle and the travellitie band of seventy men were assailed by upwardes of feet shousand traitors.

Resolved, That we cannot recognise the storming of Fort Funnter as a victory.

Resolved, That we cannot recognise the Storming of Fort Funnter as a victory.

Resolved, That we forever bottor and respect the Stars Euripes; under that sing we will raily, and no other.

Resolved, That we cannot recognise the storming of Fore Runter as a victory.

Resolved, That we forever honor and respect the Stars Stripes; under that flag we will raily, and no other.

EXECRABLE NEW YORK.

[From the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch.

Of all the execrable spots on the American continent, the city of New York bears off the palm. Sodom, to which, on account of its horrible profligacy of morals, it has often been likened, had in it at least one man who stood by his principles amid an unclean and accuracy generation. If New York has one, he has not the courage to let his voice be heard. We could not have believed, nothing could have perseaded us, that the city of New York, which had been cartched by Southern trade, and had very professed to be true to the Constitution and the South, would in one day be converted into our bitterest, ermy, passing for our blood, fitting out feeds and armica, and raising millions for our destruction. It seems to us incredible—impossible; we can accreek believe even now, that a moistrough from men to develope the consent, be transformed from men to develope and all because Furt Sender, a fort in a Southern larbor, was deprived by Southern citizons, without spilling a drep of blood, of its power to small raid destroy an innocent and unclassed greeple.

It is unnatural, it is monaturous, it seems to be a migracle of Status's own working, this indeous and unparalled transformation. And yet, it souly the falling of a veil, which hypoorisy had thrown over the face o' the meat intense selfshness and greed, and other ovil puscions of the New World, and the stroam which feeds her afficance, her pemp, her pride, and lumry, flows from the South. The fear that this stream will be diverted has crushed at in bee hearts all vestiges of gratitude, delicary and the has nerved hereif for any ortime and outrage spainst God and man which will account the notion of the section which has hitheria bean the chief tributary to her trade and commerce, in this inferant band area for the will be a to h